

Hatch, F. L. - Birds of Minnesota.

(1881)

A-H [atch]

1881

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.



LIBRARY

OF THE

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY

55,022

BEQUEST OF

WILLIAM BREWSTER

July 24, 1920.

Am Brewster

55,022.

61. Sparks st

Cambridge

Mass

Camps
P. L. H.

A LIST

OF THE

BIRDS OF MINNESOTA.

OCTOBER, 1880.

By DR. P. L. HATCH, of Minneapolis.

Trans. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Mus. 1872 (1873) 9.

XI. ORNITHOLOGY.

(REPORT OF DR. P. L. HATCH.)

PROF. N. H. WINCHELL—

Sir:—The present year has made no signal additions to the number of species of birds found to belong in the State. Explorations have been made over considerable sections hitherto unnoticed, and more critically over those somewhat familiar to me in the past, which have been rewarded by much desirable information, but without any discoveries of new forms, except in finding some accidental stragglers from well-known habitats, as in the case of the cinnamon teal, *Querquedula cyanoptera* (Virell), Cassin, found at Bigstone lake, on the western border of the State. It is highly probable that very little remains to be done in the work of identification. There can be no doubt that occasionally a species will yet be added from those known to visit the same latitudes in contiguous territories, or even from more remote localities. Several such have recently been added to the lists of such old states as Maine, Massachusetts and Ohio. Indeed several that are new to science have recently been collected and described by competent and reliable ornithologists, resident in those states, which multiplies the probabilities that such will be the case here, yet this does not affect the conclusion that the list for Minnesota is about full. Entertaining this view, while employing the utmost vigilance to let none escape my notice, I have devoted my attention principally to the local habits, relative numbers and migrations of those already identified. I desire in this way to make the history of the

birds of Minnesota, when completed, of the most value to the ends for which this subdivision of the State natural history survey was instituted. I find it no small undertaking to ascertain the average distribution of species on so wide a domain, considerable of which is remote and some of which is extremely difficult to explore after access has been attained.

I understand better than I did once, why so few competent naturalists have undertaken the life-histories of birds in the interest of agriculture. To follow a single species from the time of its arrival until its departure, and record its habits of migration, feeding through all the months, nesting, rearing and protecting its young, seems to be task enough for the spare hours of any one individual, but what of it when instead of one we have nearly three hundred. While, however, I am doing this with the assistance of all reliable aid which I can enlist, there is an increasing demand for a correct list north for the use of collectors and for scientific purposes in the other states and foreign countries, which I have now completed and herewith place in your hands for publication, if it shall meet your approval.

Yours very respectfully,

P. L. HATCH.

Minneapolis. October 21, 1880.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF MINNESOTA,

BY DR. P. L. HATCH, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

This list was in the hands of the printer long since, when a disastrous conflagration destroyed it, and it has been impossible to give its re-writing the measure of carefulness which the first manuscript received. If errors shall have crept in I believe they will be found to be unimportant. Although unfortunately delayed by the circumstance mentioned, I have fulfilled my purpose and my promise to the many who have been calling on me for it so long and so complementarily.

1. *Turdus migratorius*—ROBIN—common over the State.
2. *T. mustelinus*—WOOD THRUSH—common for the species.
3. *T. pallasii*—HERMIT THRUSH—proportionately represented.
4. *T. swainsoni*—SWAINSON'S THRUSH—common, and the variety *Aliciae* said to have been obtained.
5. *T. fuscescens*—WILSON'S THRUSH—not as frequently seen, perhaps, as the last.
6. *Mimus carolinensis*—CATBIRD—exceedingly common.
7. *Harporhynchus rufus*—BROWNTHRESH—very common.
8. *Sialia sialis*—BLUEBIRD—not less common than last.
9. *Sialia mexicana*—WESTERN BLUEBIRD—only one seen—Red River.
10. *Regulus calendulus*—RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—common in migration associated with *Satrapa*.
11. *Regulus satrapa*—less frequently seen in migration.
12. *Polioptila coarulea*—BLUE-GRAY GNAT CATCHER—very rare.
13. *Lophophanes bicolor*—TUFTED TITMOUSE—exceedingly rare.
14. *Parus atricapillus*—BLACK-CAPPED TITMOUSE, or "Chickadee"—common and a permanent resident.
15. *Parus atricapillus*, var. *septentrionalis*—rare, but seen several times.
16. *Sitta carolinensis*—WHITE-BILLED NUTHATCH—common resident.

17. *Sitta canadensis*—RED-BILLED NUTHATCH—less common resident.
18. *Certhia familiaris*—BROWN CREEPER—common.
19. *Thryotorus bewickii*—BEWICK'S WREN—common in summer.
20. *Troglodytes ædon*—HOUSE WREN—common.
- 20½. *T. ædon*, var. *parkmani*—HOUSE WREN—common
21. *Anorthura troglodytes*, var. *Hyemalis*—WINTER WREN—also common.
22. *Telmatodytes palustris*—LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN—common.
23. *Cistothorus stellaris*—SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN—also common.
24. *Eremophila alpestris*—SHORELARK—very common.
25. *Anthus ludovicianus*—TITLARK—not uncommon in migration and sometimes abundant.
26. *Neocorys spraguei*—MISSOURI SKYLARK—very rare.
27. *Mniotilta varia*—BLACK AND WHITE CREEPER—Rather a common warbler—breeds here.
28. *Parula americana*—BLUE YELLOW BACKED WARBLER—not common.
29. *Helminthophaga pinus*—BLUE-WINGED YELLOW WARBLER—about like the last species in frequency.
30. *H. chrysoptera*—BLUE GOLDEN WINGED WARBLER—not abundant. Breeds here however.
31. *H. Ruficapilla*—NASHVILLE WARBLER—common and breeds here in many observed localities.
32. *H. celata*—ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER—common, and breeds here also.
33. *H. peregrina*—Another warbler seen abundantly during migration—a few nests have been seen.
34. *Dendroeca aestiva*.—BLUE-EYED YELLOW WARBLER—the most common of the Warblers during summer, and breeds here in great abundance.
35. *D. virens*—BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—a much less numerous specie; breeds here.
36. *D. cœrulescens*—BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—often seen in migration—I am not aware of any nests having been taken, but think it breeds in the State.
37. *D. cœrulea*—CŒRULEAN WARBLER—Occasionally seen in spring—Little known of its local habits.
38. *D. coronata*—YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER—The earliest and by far most numerous of all the warblers during migration, and breeds to some extent in the vicinity of Lake Superior.

39. *D. striata*—BLACK-POLL WARBLER—Very common from the 10th to the 20th of May—Breeds here.
40. *D. castanea*—BAY-BREASTED WARBLER—Often observed in migration—Little more known of it.
41. *D. blackburniæ*—BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—Rather a common migrant and breeds here.
42. *D. pennsylvanica*—CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER—Quite common—Nests have frequently been obtained.
43. *D. maculosa*—BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER—Not uncommon—I have seen no nests, but have no doubt as to its breeding here.
44. *D. tigrina*—CAPE MAY WARBLER—Very common in migration.
45. *D. palmarum*—YELLOW RED-POLL WARBLER—Not very infrequent in a short period of its migration—No nests seen as yet.
46. *D. pinus*—PINE CREEPING WARBLER—Seen only in migration except in a single instance in Grants county by T. S. Roberts in the early part of June.
47. *Seiurus aurocapillus*—GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH—common during migration, and nests are occasionally observed.
48. *S. noveboracensis*—WATER THRUSH—not very common but also breeds here.
49. *Oporornis agilis*—CONNECTICUT WARBLER—rare.
50. *Geothlypis trichas*—MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—very common—breeds here abundantly.
51. *G. philadelphia*—MOURNING WARBLER—seen rather infrequently—I think one nest has been obtained by Mr. T. S. Roberts. Mr. Trippe, quoted by Dr. Cones, found it very common and breeding here abundantly, but twenty-two years residence has afforded me less favorable results. I have not looked for it, however, in the localities he mentioned.
52. *Icteria viridis*—YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT—Very rare as yet—Only seen on the western borders of the State and in Dakota along the Missouri.
53. *Myiodioides pusillus*—GREEN BLACK-CAPPED FLY-CATCHER—Not very abundant but breeds here.
54. *M. canadensis*—About like the last species, and the nests are said to have been seen.
55. *Setophaga ruticilla*—REDSTART—Common, and breeds here in well-observed localities.
56. *Pyranga rubra*—SCARLET TANAGER—Every year becoming more common—Nests often taken.
57. *Hirundo Horreorum*—BARN SWALLOW—Abundant in some sections, but not universally so.
58. *Tachycineta bicolor*—WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW—Abundant.

59. *T. thalassina*—VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW—Not so well represented as the last.
60. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*—EAVE SWALLOW—Common.
61. *Cotyle riparia*—BANK SWALLOW—Also very common.
62. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*—ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—not common.
63. *Progne purpurea*—PURPLE MARTIN—abundant.
64. *Ampelis garrulus*—BOHEMIAN WAX-WING—This winter visitants numbers vary so much from year to year as to forbid any approximately definite description—sometimes common.
65. *A. cedrorum*—CEDAR BIRD—common, and breeds in various section.
66. *Vireo olivaceus*—RED-EYED VIREO—common.
67. *V. philadelphicus*—BROTHERLY-LOVE BIRD—quite a number have been identified, but I do not think it a common specie.
68. *V. gilvus*—WARBLING VIREO—delightfully common.
69. *V. flavifrons*—YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—not at all common, but breeds here.
70. *V. solitarius*—SOLITARY VIREO—common in migration. Breeds in northern sections of the State.
71. *V. noveboracensis*—WHITE-EYED VIREO—rare as far as yet observed—at least not common.
72. *V. bellii*—BELL'S VIREO—not a common specie.
73. *Collurio borealis*—GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE—Is fairly common but far less so than the next species.
74. *C. excubitoroides*—WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE—Which is exceedingly common.
75. *Hesperiphona vespertina*—EVENING GROSBEAK—Like the Chatterer or Bohemian wax wing. The representation of these winter visitors is exceedingly variable, yet never as great as in that species.
76. *Pinicola enuncleator*—PINE GROSBEAK—Much the same as the Evening Grosbeak.
77. *Carpodacus purpureus*—PURPLE FINCH—Common occasionally in fall migration.
78. *Curvirostra americana*—RED CROSS-BILL—Not exactly common—Breeds in north part of the State.
79. *C. leucoptera*—WHITE-WINGED CROSS-BILL—Rather rare.
80. *Aegiothus linarius*—RED-POLE LINNET—Common in winter.
81. *Chrisomitris pinus*—PINE LINNET—Not rare.

82. *C. tristis*—AMERICAN GOLDFINCH—very common and breeds extensively.
83. *Plectrophanes nivalis*—SNOW BUNTING—a very abundant species in winter.
84. *P. lapponicus*—LAPLAND LONGSPUR—not as constant during the winter but very numerous in both migrations.
85. *P. ornatus*—CHESTNUT COLORED BUNTING—common along the Red River, where it breeds.
86. *P. pictus*—PAINTED LARK BUNTING—not much observed, but identified.
87. *Centronyx bairdii*—BAIRD'S SPARROW—common along the Red River where it breeds.
88. *Passerculus savanna*—SAVANNA SPARROW—common, breeding here abundantly.
89. *Poocætes gramineus*—BAY-WINGED BUNTING—common.
90. *Coturniculus passerinus*—YELLOW WINGED SPARROW—less common than the last.
91. *C. lecontei*—LECONTE'S SPARROW—well identified.
92. *Melospiza lincolni*—LINCOLN'S SPARROW—about the same as Lecontei—either or both are doubtless not infrequent in some localities.
93. *M. palustris*—SWAMP SPARROW—Abundant.
94. *M. melodia*—SONG SPARROW—Very common.
95. *Junco Tryemalis*—SNOW BIRD—Abundant—Breeds here.
96. *I. oregonus*—OREGON SNOWBIRD—A few stragglers.
97. *Spizella monticola*—TREE SPARROW—Common.
98. *S. socialis*—CHIPPING SPARROW—Very common.
99. *S. pusilla*—FIELD SPARROW—Also common.
100. *S. pallida*—CLAY COLORED SPARROW—Not rare, yet not what may be called common—It breeds along the Red river.
101. *Zonotrichia albicollis*—WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—Common—Breeds here, especially northward.
102. *Z. leucophrys*—WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW—Also breeds here, but is common along the Red river.
103. *Z. querula*—HARRIS' SPARROW—Not uncommon.
104. *Chondestes grammaca*—LARK FINCH—Common.
105. *Passer domesti (curse) cus*—ENGLISH SPARROW—More numerous than welcome.
106. *Passerella iliaca*—FOX-COLORED SPARROW—Not uncommon.

107. *Calmospiza bicolor*—LARK BUNTING—Common in the northwestern part of the State.
108. *Euspiza americana*—BLACK-THROATED BUNTING—Not a very constant or abundant species, but breeds here.
109. *Goniaphea ludoviciana*—ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK—A very common species.
110. *Cyanospiza cyanea*—INDIGO BIRD—Common for its species.
111. *Cardinalis virginianus*—CARDINAL RED-BIRD—An occasional straggler—Has been obtained in pairs under circumstances to justify the record.
112. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*—TOWHEE BUNTING—An average representation.
113. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*—BOBOLINK—Common.
114. *Molothrus pecoris*—COW-BIRD—Very abundant.
115. *Agelæus phœniceus*—RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—An abundant species.
116. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*—YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD—Numerous in restricted localities.
117. *Sturnella magna*.—MEADOW LARK—Common.
118. *S. Neglecta*.—Common along the Red River and occasional in other sections.
119. *Icterus spurius*.—ORCHARD ORIOLE—A rather common and constantly observed species.
120. *I. baltimore*.—BALTIMORE ORIOLE—Very common.
121. *Scholecophagus ferrugineus*.—RUSTY BLACKBIRD—Seen only in migration.
122. *S. cyanocephalus*.—BREWER'S BLACKBIRD—Breeds in considerable numbers on the Red River.
123. *Quiscalus purpureus*.—CROW BLACKBIRD—Abundant.
124. *Corvus americanus*.—CROW—Not abundant, but is increasing in numbers.
125. *C. ossifragus*.—FISH CROW—Seen rarely in considerable flocks in migration.
126. *Pica melanoleuca*, var *hudsonica*.—Occasional.
127. *Cyanurus cristatus*.—BLUE JAY—Very common.
128. *Perisoreus canadensis*.—CANADA JAY—Met with frequently about Lake Superior.
129. *Tyrannus carolinensis*.—KING BIRD—Common.
130. *Myiarchus crinitus*.—GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER—not common, but breeds here.

131. *Sayornis fuscus*—PIGEON BIRD—Common.
132. *Contopus borealis*—OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—Rather a common flycatcher—breeds here.
133. *C. virens*—WOOD PEWEE—Quite common.
134. *Empidonax acadicus*—SMALL GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER—Common in woodlands.
135. *E. trailii*—TRAILS' FLYCATCHER—Rare.
136. *E. minimus*—LEAST FLYCATCHER—Not common.
137. *E. flaviventris*—YELLOW-BILLED FLYCATCHER—Not abundant, but fairly represented.
138. *Chordeiles virginianus*—NIGHTHAWK—Common.
139. *Antrostomus vociferus*—WHIPPOORWILL—Common.
140. *Chætura pelasgia*—CHIMNEY SWIFT—Abundant.
141. *Trochilus colubris*—RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD—An average representation.
142. *Ceryle alcyon*—KINGFISHER—Common.
143. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*—BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO—Common.
144. *C. americana*—YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—Not common.
145. *Hylatomus pileatus*—PILEATED WOODPECKER—Not an abundant but fairly represented species.
146. *Picus villosus*—HAIRY WOODPECKER—Common.
147. *P. pubescens*—DOWNY WOODPECKER—Not quite as common as the last.
148. *Picoidie arcticus*—BLACK-BACKED-THREE-TOED WOODPECKER—A rare winter species.
149. *Sphyrapicus varius*.—YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER—Not very abundant.
150. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.—RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—Very common in sections.
151. *Colaptes auratus*.—GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER—Very common.
152. *Strix flamea* var *americana*.—BARN OWL.—In a former list I erroneously reported this owl as common.—It is a very rare species here although several have been obtained by collectors.—No nests as yet seen.
153. *Bubo virginianus*.—GREAT-HORNED OWL.—Common.
154. *Scops asio*.—SCREECH OWL—Not very common.
155. *Otus vulgaris* var *wilsonianus*.—LONG-EARED OWL.—Rather a common species.

156. *Brachyotus palustris*.—SHORT-EARED OWL.—Not rare.
157. *Syrnium cinereum*—GREAT GRAY OWL—This huge species is *not* very common in Minnesota.
158. *S. nebulosum*—BARRED OWL—generally found in summer when it is common.
159. *Nyctea nivea*—GREAT WHITE OWL—Seen frequently in winter.
160. *Surnia ulula* var *hudsonia*—HAWK OWL—Often collected in early spring.
161. *Nyctale telgmalmi* var *richardsoni*—RICHARDSON'S OWL—neither common nor very rare.
162. *N. acadica*—SAW-WHET OWL—Frequently seen in the forests.
163. *Circus cyaneus* var *hudsonius*—MARSH HAWK—The commonest of its eastern family.
164. *Nauclerus furcatus*—SWALLOW-TAILED HAWK OR KITE—Often seen in the densest forests.
165. *Accipiter fuscus*.—SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—Quite common, but less so than the next species.
166. *A. cooperii*.—COOPER'S HAWK—Breeds here extensively.
167. *Astur atricapillus*.—GOSHAWK—Not abundant, but fairly represented.
168. *Falco gyrfalco* var *labradora*.—GERFALCON—Rare.
169. *F. communis*.—DUCK HAWK,—Cannot be said to be very common, yet is often seen.—Breeds in the State.
170. *F. columbarius*.—PIGEON HAWK,—Rather rare.
171. *F. richardsonii*.—RICHARDSON'S FALCON.—Occasional.
172. *F. sparverius*.—SPARROW HAWK,—Very common.
173. *Buteo borealis*.—RED-TAILED HAWK,—Common.
174. *B. lineatus*.—RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Not so common as the Red-tailed Hawk.
175. *B. swainsonii*.—SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Not uncommon in the west part of the State.
176. *B. pennsylvanicus*.—BROAD-WINGED HAWK,—Rather a common buzzard.
177. *Archibuteo lagopus* var *sancti-johannes*.—Rare.
178. *Pandion halicetus*.—OSPREY OR FISH-HAWK.—A moderately represented species.
179. *Aquila chrysætus*.—GOLDEN EAGLE.—Rare.
180. *Halicetus leucocephalus*.—BALD EAGLE.—Common.
181. *Cathartes aura*.—TURKEY BUZZARD—Not common.

182. *Ectopistes migratorius*.—WILD PIGEON—Extremely variable—never quite abundant.
183. *Zenadura carolinensis*.—COMMON DOVE—Common.
184. *Meleagris gallopavo* var. *americana*.—Only found in the extreme southwestern part of the State and then very rarely.
185. *Tetrao canadensis*.—CANADA GROUSE—Northeastern part of the State.
186. *Pedioecetes phasianellus*.—SHARPTAILED GROUSE—Common in northeastern and northern portions.
187. *Cupidonia cupido*.—PINNATED GROUSE—Common.
188. *Bonasa umbellus*.—RUFFED GROUSE—Common.
189. *Lagopus albus*.—WILLOW PTARMIGAN—Rare.
190. *Ortyx virginianus*.—QUAIL—Becoming more common but not yet abundant.
191. *Squatarola helvetica*.—BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER—Rather common in both migrations.
192. *Charadrius fulvus* var. *virginianus*.—GOLDEN PLOVER—Abundant in migration.
193. *Ægialitis vociferus*.—KILLDEER PLOVER—Common.
194. *A. semipalmata*.—RING PLOVER—Fairly common.
195. *Strepsilas interpres*.—TURNSTONE—Not common but well identified.
196. *Recuvirostra americana*.—AVOCET—Rare or not common.
197. *Himantopus nigricollis*.—STILT—Not very common, nor yet rare.
198. *Steganopus wilsonii*.—WILSON'S PHALAROPE—A moderately represented species.
199. *Lobipes hyperboreus*.—NORTHERN PHALAROPE—Not as frequently seen as the last.
200. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.—RED PHALAROPE—Rare.
201. *Philohela minor*.—WOODCOCK—Not abundant, yet frequently seen.
201. *Gallinago wilsonii*.—WILSON'S SNIFE—Common.
202. *Macrorhampus griseus*.—RED-BREASTED SNIFE—Rare.
203. *Micropalma himantopus*.—STILT SANDPIPER—Occasionally seen.
204. *Ereunetes pusillus*.—SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER—About same as last.
205. *Tringa minutilla*.—LEAST SANDPIPER—Common.
206. *T. maculata*.—JACK SNIFE—Common.
207. *T. alpina*.—RED-BACKED SANDPIPER—Common.

208. *Caledris arenaria*.—SANDERLING—Rare.
209. *Limosa fedoa*.—GREAT MARBLED GONNET—Not rare, but not common except in the extreme northwest part of the State.
210. *Totanus semipalmata*.—WILLET—Same as last.
211. *T. melanoleucus*.—GREATER TELLTALE—Not rare.
212. *T. flavipes*.—LESSER TELLTALE—Common.
213. *T. solitarius*.—SOLITARY SANDPIPER—Rather common.
214. *Tringoides macularius*.—SPOTTED SANDPIPER—Common.
215. *Tryngites rufescens*.—BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER—Rather rare.
216. *Numenius longirostris*.—LONG-BILLED CURLEW—Common along the Red river.
217. *N. hudsonicus*.—HUDSONIAN CURLEW—Less common.
218. *N. borealis*.—ESQUIMAUX CURLEW—Not rare.
219. *Ardea herodias*.—GREAT BLUE HERON—Common.
220. *A. egretta*.—WHITE HERON—Occasional.
221. *A. candidissima*.—SNOWY HERON—Very rarely seen.
222. *A. virescens*.—GREEN HERON—Common.
223. *Nyctiardea grisea*, var. *nævia*.—NIGHT HERON—Not rare.
224. *Botaurus minor*.—BITTERN—Very common.
225. *Aradetta exilis*.—LEAST BITTERN—Common.
226. *Grus americana*.—WHITE CRANE—Not very common birds here.
227. *G. canadensis*.—SANDHILL CRANE—Common.
228. *Rallus elegans*.—KING RAIL—Occasional.
229. *R. virginianus*.—VIRGINIA RAIL—Common.
230. *Porzana carolina*.—SORA RAIL—Very common.
231. *P. noveboracensis*.—YELLOW RAIL—Rather rare.
232. *Gallinula galeata*.—FLORIDA GALLINULE—Not common, but breeds in the Minnesota River bottoms.
233. *Fulica americana*.—COOT—Abundant throughout the state.
234. *Cygnus buccinator*.—TRUMPETER SWAN—Common in migration along the Red River where it breeds to some extent.
235. *C. americanus*.—WHITE OR WHISTLING SWAN—Common in some regions where it breeds.
236. *Anser albifrons* var. *gambelli*.—WHITE FRONTED GOOSE—Probably stragglers but represented.
237. *A. hyperboreus*.—SNOW GOOSE—abundant in the autumn migrations.

238. *A. cœrulecens*.—BLUE GOOSE.—Often seen in the Red River region in migration.
239. *Branta bernicla*.—BLACK BRANT—Not really common nor specially rare.
240. *B. canadensis*.—COMMON WILD GOOSE—Abundant.
241. *B. hutchinsii*.—HUTCHIN'S GOOSE—Less common.
242. *Anas boschas*.—MALLARD—Abundant.
243. *A. obscura*.—BLACK DUCK—Rather common.
244. *Dafla acuta*.—PINTAIL DUCK—Common in its migrations.
245. *Chaulelasmus streperus*.—GADWALL DUCK—Common.
246. *Mareca americana* WIDGEON—Equally common.
247. *Querquedula carolinensis*.—GREEN-WINGED TEAL—Abundant in migrations and breeds in considerable portions of the State.
248. *Q. discors*.—BLUE-WINGED TEAL—Also abundant in migrations and breeds here.
249. *Q. cyanoptera*.—CINNAMON TEAL—Very rare straggler.
250. *Spatula clypeata*.—SHOVELLER DUCK—Breeds here, and is common.
251. *Aix sponsa*.—WOOD DUCK—Abundant breeder here.
252. *Fuligula marila*.—BLUE-BILL—An abounding species in both migrations and probably breeds here.
253. *F. affinis*.—LITTLE BLACK-HEAD—About as last.
254. *F. collaris*.—RING-NECKED DUCK—Not abundant except in occasional seasons.
255. *F. valisneria*.—CANVAS-BACK DUCK—Not usually very abundant, but breeds here.
256. *F. ferina*, var. [*americana*—RED-HEAD DUCK—About like the last—not yet certainly known to breed here.
257. *Bucephala clangula*.—GOLDEN-EYE DUCK—Not uncommon in migration.
258. *B. albeola*.—BUTTER-BALL DUCK—Abundant, and is believed to breed in the northern section of the State.
259. *Harelda glacialis*.—Small flocks occasionally met in full migration.
260. *Cedemia americana*.—BLACK SCOT—rare.
261. *Erismatura rubida*.—RUDY DUCK—Not very common, but breeds here.
262. *Mergus merganser*.—SHELDRAKE—Common, and breeds here.
263. *M. serrator*.—RED-BREASTED MERGANSER—Also common, and breeds here.
264. *M. curculatus*.—HOODED MERGANSER—like the last two, common, and breeds here.

265. *Pelicanus trachyrhynchus*.—WHITE PELICAN—Common, breeding in colonies—in retired sections.
266. *Graculus carbo*.—COMMON CORMORANT—rare.
267. *G. dilophus*.—DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT—More common, but not numerous.
268. *Larus argentatus*.—HERRING GULL—Common in migration.
269. *L. delawarensis*.—RING-BILLED GULL—Not uncommon.
269. *L. trydactylus*.—KITTIWAKE GULL—Not common.
270. *L. atricilla*.—LAUGHING GULL—Reported, but doubtful.
271. *L. franklini*.—FRANKLIN'S GULL—rare but identified.
272. *L. philadelphia*.—BOXPARTÉ'S GULL—More common.
273. *Sterna caspia*.—CASPIAN TERN—Several collected.
274. *L. forsteri*.—FORSTER'S TERN—Common, and breeds here.
275. *S. superciliaris* var, *antillarum*.—LEAST TERN—Not rare, probably breeds here.
276. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*.—BLACK TERN—Very common, and breeds here extremely.
277. *Colymbus torquatus*.—LOON—Very common.
278. *C. septentrionalis*.—RED-THROATED DIVER—Rare.
279. *Podiceps coruntus*.—HORNED GEESE—Common.
280. *P. griseigena* var, *hoebollii*.—RED-NECKED GEESE—Not common, but breeds here.
281. *Podilymbus podiceps*.—DABCHICK—Common.

